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 Offices: 140, Pitt-street.  
 Sydney, 22nd Nov. 1888.

**The Sydney Morning Herald.**  
 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.  
 KEE DEVEREAUX, in the House of Lords, expressed the opinion that if the co-opts maintain the right to elect a Governor appointed by the Home Government the result will be separation.  
 LORD KILGERRICK, in the House of Lords, expressed the opinion that the answer to the Queensland objection to Sir H. A. Blake is still under careful consideration. The proposed decision in the House of Commons would be premature, and must only tend to impede a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.  
 It is reported that Sir W. C. F. Robinson, Governor of South Australia, will be transferred to Queensland.  
 MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P., will probably visit Australia during the coming English winter for the benefit of his health, and also on a political mission.  
 A DEBATE has been fought in Paris by M. Andrieux and a writer in the *Lancette*. M. Andrieux was wounded.  
 A BATTALION of 500 infantry has been ordered from Cairo to Assouan, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the rebel Arabs in the Sudan.  
 MR. SARGENT has applied for 40,000 ft. of space in the Victoria and New South Wales exhibits at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. New Zealand also requires a small area.  
 DEERHART rabbits from Lord Chalmers' estate have been forwarded by Sir Saul Samuel to Professor Axa, of the Royal Veterinary College, for examination as to the nature of the disease.  
 A BILL has been introduced into the German Federal Council, authorising the raising of 60,000,000 marks for the purpose of strengthening the army and the navy.  
 MR. GILBERTSON'S amendment to the Irish Holdings Act, which he proposed to do with the arrears of rent in Ireland on a basis similar to that adopted in connection with the Scotch Crofters, was rejected on division in the House of Commons by a majority of 84 votes.  
 The English wheat market is showing a general decline of 6d. per quarter. The money market is tending upwards, owing to the continued diminution of the bullion reserve.  
 News has been received in London that Tims de Munka, the eccentric, is in a starving and imbecile condition at New York. Subscriptions are being collected to enable her to return to Croatia.  
 The most footballers have defeated a Catala team by two goals and eight tries to nil.  
 The Colonial Treasurer announced in the House yesterday that the Victorian Government had decided upon a special survey between Batavia and Bendigo, on the New South Wales border.  
 MR. HENRY PARKES stated in the Assembly yesterday that the securing of houses for alleged rioters at Wallend had been made with as much consideration as possible under the circumstances.  
 The Premier informed Mr. Moore, in the Assembly yesterday, that he would take no steps to commit the colony in regard to the appointment of a Railway Commissioner to visit Europe, America, and Asia, until Parliament had discussed the matter.  
 MR. HENRY PARKES moved his resolution respecting the appointment of colonial Governors yesterday. It was seconded by Mr. Dibb as leader of the Opposition. The Premier adopted after long debate and the rejection of an amendment proposed by Mr. Buchanan.  
 The Premier will leave Sydney to-morrow on a visit to the Shalshaven district.  
 A special Sunday train from Singleton to Sydney will commence to run next Sunday week, leaving Singleton at 2.30 p.m., and arriving at Sydney at 11 o'clock.  
 The third jury which tried Louis Collins for alleged murder informed Mr. Justice Innes at 9 o'clock last evening that they were unable to arrive at any decision. They were consequently locked up for the night.  
 A private meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor has decided to ask for increased railway and postal communication for their district.  
 One of the greatest fires ever witnessed in the West of Scotland or Goulburn districts broke out recently at Mademair. It completely swept several stations, and over 500 men were labouring day and night for four days before its progress could be stopped.  
 During the past month numerous battles have taken place at Samoa between King Tamasese and the rebels. An interesting letter on the Samoan war is published in this morning's Herald.  
 A TERRIBLE accident happened on the Northern Railway Line of South Australia yesterday. Two men, named Ryan and Brown, were riding on a bicycle near Yarrowine, when they were overtaken by a special train, in which were the Railway Commissioners, and killed. At the inquest the authorities were blamed for the fatality.  
 The Railway Commissioners are to be waited on by a deputation, whose request will be for a revision of the railway rates.  
 The Centennial Droughts Congress closed at Melbourne yesterday. Mr. Umack, of Brisbane, won the championship in the journey for colonial-born players.  
 MR. JEFFREY BARR, of Queensland, has applied for 12 months' leave of absence, on account of ill-health.  
 The Delegate Board at Newcastle yesterday resolved to recommend that the New Lambton mine remains work on the same terms as when they ceased operations. It is expected that the result of the ballot on this question will be known to-day.  
 A recent telegram announced that two men obtained 1400s. of gold at the Pillbare fields in 16 days. A third man found a nugget which weighed 120s.  
 A recent January last the transmission of post cards between Queensland and Great Britain, and vice versa, will be allowed.  
 Mrs. Mrs. Leslie Baker, of Auckland, has bequeathed £2000 for the founding of an orphanage.  
 Returns for the International Regatta, which will take place in Melbourne on Friday and Saturday next, are more numerous than for any other similar gathering held in the Australian colonies.  
 Applications for the position of Chief Commissioner of the proposed Queensland Railway Board will be invited in England, but it is probable that the appointment will not be made until March next.  
 Tenders will be called for the Torres Straits mail service at the expiration of the present contract, which will be in February next.  
 A man escaped from a menagerie in George-street, Brisbane, yesterday. The animal attacked and so seriously injured a man that he had to be conveyed to

the hospital. After much persuasion by his keeper, the tiger re-entered his cage.  
 The Queensland Government have decided not to deal with the "Hopeful" petition until further information has been obtained.

The PREMIER has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which his resolutions on the question of the appointment of colonial Governors were received by the Assembly yesterday. There was much cordial support, some friendly criticism, and scarcely any unfavourable comment. The resolutions were seconded by the leader of the Opposition, they were warmly advocated by members of both political parties, and they were carried almost unanimously. The amendment of the member for Central Cumberland, which asked the House to commit itself to a policy of separation, was not taken seriously, and only Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. WALKER voted for it. The PREMIER's resolutions were carried without a division. The alacrity with which the resolutions were accepted shows that the PREMIER had accurately gauged the temper of the Assembly, and the readiness of the members to adopt the proposals placed before them may be taken as a pretty sure indication that the bulk of the people are with the Government in this matter. There was a feeling on the part of some of the members that more time should have been given for the consideration of the resolutions, and an adjournment of the debate was asked for, but not pressed. There was not much force in the objection. Perhaps the course pursued by the PREMIER had the appearance of treating an important question with undue haste; but, as a matter of fact, it has been before the House and the country for several weeks, and most people by this time have made up their minds upon it. On the other hand, if it was desirable that the Assembly should express its opinion at all, the sooner it did so the better.

The PREMIER's speech was distinguished by its moderation and its terseness. There was not an expression to which exception could be taken, and not an unnecessary word was used. In explaining the object of the motion, Sir HENRY PARKES said that what it really meant was a declaration that the employment of "professional Governors" to Australian positions should cease. The expression which the PREMIER used—he had no intention, he was careful to say, of being disrespectful or discourteous—is an apt one, but it does not cover the whole ground. If it is objectionable to have a Governor sent to one of these great colonies simply because he has been a Governor somewhere else and must be promoted, it is still more objectionable to select Governors because they happen to be adherents or protégés of this or that political party in England. If we do not want professional Governors, certainly we do not want political Governors. But as the second resolution stands, it contains limitations which, if observed, would rather tend to give us political Governors. The PREMIER, however, gives a somewhat wide meaning to the words "high political office." What he intends to convey is that "in the future the Governors should be confined to the class of public men who might have, and who already had indicated qualifications to fit them for assisting the government of the Empire; or, in other words, persons accustomed habitually to act with regard to affairs of the Empire." But interpreting the words in the widest possible sense, they contemplate conditions which it is unnecessary to lay down, and which would deprive us, if acted upon, of very valuable men. The address would have been better and stronger without this clause, and it is to be regretted that the PREMIER did not see his way to strike it out.

All that is necessary for the Australian Parliaments and the Australian Governments to do at the present stage is to lay down the principle that these communities should be consulted before Governors are appointed. What we want to be allowed to say is who ought not to be appointed. We do not want to point out the persons to whom the appointments should be given. That would amount virtually to choosing our own Governor, and we do not wish to make such a demand as this. Sir THOMAS MILLWAITH has put forward no claim of this sort, neither has Mr. PLAYFORD. It is assumed at home that the claim has been made, or is about to be preferred, and the assumption lies at the bottom of most of the statements which have been made on the subject by English Ministers and English officials. The same idea seems to have occupied the mind of Mr. KID, who said a good deal last night about the difficulties we should get into if we appointed our own Governors. A Governor appointed in this way, said Mr. KID, would be the nominee of the Ministers. His position would be a false and an intolerable one. So, no doubt, it would be; but who seeks to place a Governor in that position? The Queensland and South Australian Ministers do not contemplate anything of the kind, neither does Sir HENRY PARKES. As he points out, the last paragraph of the address, submitted to the Assembly last night, "audaciously admits" that the appointment of Governor rests with the Imperial advisers of her Majesty, and that such is the case the PREMIER freely acknowledges himself. All that is asked is that, before an appointment is made, the Government should be informed as to the intentions of the Home Government. A strained interpretation is given to these words both here and in England. It is said by some that they are practically a demand for the right to appoint our Governors, and by others that if they are not a positive demand, one thing is bound to follow the other, and that if the request for information is conceded, there will next come a claim for the right of veto, and finally a demand for the privilege of choosing whomever we like—of our own selves even, as Mr. SLATTERY suggests. There is, however, a wide distinction between the request contained in the PREMIER's resolutions, and a claim to nominate, so wide that it may be said to represent the difference between an act of allegiance to the Empire and a movement for separation. Mr. WISE, indeed, regards the adoption of this address by the Assembly (and presumably compliance with it on the part of the Imperial authorities) as one of the steps by which separation from the mother-country will be quietly and imperceptibly brought about. This surely is a forced view to take of the situation. The PREMIER, in moving the address, said that he did so with no desire or intention of disturbing, still less of weakening, the relations between these colonies and the mother-country. And there

is no reason why the adoption of such an address, and compliance with it on the part of the Imperial Government, should disturb or weaken those relations. The relations between the colonies and the mother-country would be much more likely to be strained if a cause of grievance were allowed to exist and no effort made to remove it. There are indications, however, that the Imperial Government will give way in this matter, and the action of the New South Wales Assembly will probably do a good deal to accelerate the retreat. And if the point is conceded, the relations between the Australian Governments and the authorities at home will have been improved, not rendered more difficult; the ties between the colonies and the mother-country will have been strengthened, not relaxed.

It is much to be regretted that when every Parliamentary sitting is of importance there should be such a waste of time as has been witnessed in connection with Mr. CARRUTHERS's municipal motions. The process began on the 30th October, when the hon. member moved a resolution that the House should go into committee on a specified day to consider an address praying that a sum sufficient to provide for a special endowment of one pound for every pound raised for municipal purposes should be placed upon the estimates for 1889. After a considerable amount of talk the debate was adjourned. Before its resumption, we find the same member moving on the 13th November a resolution declaring that there was need for special legislation to provide a more liberal endowment for municipalities in proportion to their rates and contributions pending the passing of a Local Government Bill. Almost the whole of an evening was occupied in the discussion of that resolution; but in the end it was negatived by a majority of 30 to 10. Notwithstanding that vote, which ought in principle to have settled the whole matter, the debate on the motion of the 30th October was resumed on Tuesday night, and continued for some time. The motion that the House should go into committee was at last carried, after a division of 17 to 17, by the vote of the SPEAKER, given on the usual technical ground. In consequence of this the question will be debated over again to an indefinite extent in committee, although, if principles of consistency should prevail, the motion ought to be rejected like the one asking for special legislation. Ministers were right the other night in opposing the motion to go into committee, and members who have a regard for the interests of the country, and of efficient government will do well to support them in resisting it in committee. There is in principle no difference between the two motions. The House having decided emphatically against special legislation for the endowment of municipalities, pending the passing of a Local Government Bill, cannot consistently assent to a proposal that a special endowment shall be granted to the municipalities next year, whilst a Local Government Bill is under the consideration of Parliament. The House contains many representatives of municipalities, and the passing of this resolution, under actual circumstances, would be a piece of palpable log-rolling.

The Municipalities Act was framed upon the principle that every municipality should after a term of fifteen years depend upon its own resources. The endowment provided was upon a diminishing scale. For the first five years it was to be equal to the rates and contributions. For the next five years it was to be in the proportion of 10s. to the pound. For the last five years it was to be in the proportion of 5s. to the pound. After that it was to terminate. Experience showed that the calculations upon which this system was based were mistaken, because the resources under the control of the municipalities were in many cases insufficient. In small municipalities the revenue after the termination of the endowment was not large enough to serve any useful purpose. The "royal times" we had a few years ago, when it was a difficult matter to dispose of the annual surpluses, enabled Parliament to come to the rescue with large special grants, equal in proportion to the rates to the endowment during the first quinquennial period. But these times have passed away, and instead of annual surpluses there is now a heavy deficiency. The municipalities which have been in existence for more than fifteen years are not entitled to claim a stilling of Government under the law; but the Government recognising their position has still proposed to grant them a special endowment, and recognising also the condition of the public finances, has placed on the Estimates a sum representing 5s. to the pound of rates and contributions. Mr. CARRUTHERS's proposal is to the effect that £150,000 more shall be taken from the Treasury. No Government ought to submit to such an interference as this with its financial arrangements, and no member who calls himself a supporter of the Government, or wishes to see it continue to hold office with credit, should fail to interpose his vote for the purpose of meeting this attempt at interference with a decisive check.

It should not be forgotten that, although the TREASURER calculates upon having a surplus of some £300,000 at the end of this year, and of increasing it by £30,000 or £40,000 during the year 1889, there is really a heavy deficit in the background. According to the TREASURER's own Estimates we shall be barely paying our way next year, for a surplus of £40,000 ought to be produced by the growth of the population. Neither should it be forgotten that the continuance of the drought is beginning to cast doubt upon the realisation of some of the estimates of revenue. The circumstances do not warrant a free-handed distribution amongst the municipalities of money to which they have no legal claim. It should be remembered that it is chiefly in the suburbs of Sydney and in the larger towns of the colony that the Act has been brought into force. That is to say, the greater part of this £150,000 for which Mr. CARRUTHERS asks would be distributed amongst the suburban municipalities, which, by reason of their comparatively dense population and large assessments, approach most nearly to the position of being able to support themselves without any donation from the public funds.

Having regard to existing circumstances, the municipalities would do well to be content, pending the passing of the Local Government Bill, with the proposed special endowment of 5s. in the pound. What we want is to make local taxation for local purposes general

throughout the country, and to give the local authorities larger powers of taxation than the municipal bodies now possess. Local government, when established, should be a means of relieving the national revenue of local charges, instead of being a means of establishing a heavier drain upon it. But such proposals as the one before us give warning of the probability that local government will be abused. Some time ago when a Land Tax Bill was before Parliament, it was touching to witness the eagerness displayed in many quarters for the introduction of local government as a means by which the people might be enabled to tax themselves. All they wanted was the opportunity of providing from their own resources the funds required for local expenditure. The Land Tax Bill was not passed, nor was the Property Tax Bill of the present Ministry; but now we hear a cry that our system of local government so far as it goes shall become a contrivance for exhausting the diminished resources of the Treasury. The Government is already, as the PREMIER pointed out in one of the debates upon this question, spending a larger sum for purposes of a municipal character than is spent by the Governments of the other colonies. This is not a time for lavish expenditure of that sort. We want a general system of local government throughout the country that will teach the people lessons of economy and moderation by the pressure of local taxation, and if we are to have such a bill introduced early next year with a serious intention of passing it, this is not the time for bestowing larger grants from the public revenue upon the existing municipalities.

Correspondents at Darlinghurst complain bitterly of a real grievance—a greatly diminished supply of water at the time when the water rates have been increased heavily. There is no doubt about the genuineness of the complaint; but it is an awkward thing that it should have to be made so soon after the management of the works has been taken over by the new authorities and our supplies are being drawn from the new sources. We may regard it as a happy coincidence that yesterday's *Herald*, in which the complaint appeared, contained also an explanation of the difficulty. From the report of the Engineer to the Board, it appears that copious supplies of the Nepean water are received daily, but through the increase of the consumption at the higher levels the pumping power at Crown-street has become inadequate to the demands upon it. The trouble, Mr. JONES says, will be greatly mitigated by the laying of a duplicate pumping main, which will occupy about three months, and by setting up the more powerful pumps which are now in course of manufacture. It is not a pleasant prospect for the dwellers on the higher levels to look forward to an unsatisfactory supply during the three hottest months of the year; but Mr. JONES gives some hope of relief in the meanwhile by diminishing in various ways the drain upon the high-level mains, by supplying the North Shore from a low-level main intermittently, and by making the supply at Randwick, Waverley, and Woollahra intermittent. Many of the residents in some of these localities have the means of retaining a few days' supply, but others who have not are urged to procure such provision. The probability is that the adoption of these measures will tend to widen the area of complaint, but this may be unavoidable. The knowledge that a copious supply is coming in from the Nepean has naturally increased the consumption generally, and where its distribution is dependent upon special pumping arrangements which are unequal to the new requirements, some people may be worse off than they were in the old days when the general supply was less abundant. It is well, however, that the difficulty has been foreseen, and that provision against it is already being made. That the Board may give full relief it is desirable that the Government and some of the municipalities, as large consumers for railway and street-watering purposes, should co-operate by obtaining their supplies from mains on the lower levels. Anything that can be done in this way should be done to diminish the inconvenience of deficient supply for domestic purposes.

As will be seen from the communication of our correspondent published elsewhere, the unhappy war in Samoa continues. It is stated that King TAMASESE, who has the support of the Germans, has a strong position at Lantuanma, protected by about 2000 fighting men, well prepared for war. The Malietoa or rebel army is more numerous, consisting of some 6000 fighting men. But it would seem that they are not so well organised—that, in fact, many of them are completely demoralised, the demoralisation being attributed in part to a victory. Like more civilised troops they have been looking in the provinces of their enemies. They have done some damage to the mission stations. That this has been apologised for shows that the poor islanders have not lost the natural feelings of gratitude for what benefit they have received at the hands of their benefactors. An attack by this demoralised army of the King has been repulsed with loss. It will be seen that our correspondents look on the struggle from different points of view. Some feeling of irritation seems to have arisen between the Germans and the British. The surgeons of the British and American men-of-war offered their services to the wounded of both sides, but the situation of the Government forces prevented their wounded being brought to the ambulance tents. The Germans in consequence regarded this as a political demonstration in favour of the rebels. Rightly enough, our correspondent deprecates the situation of affairs and the party feeling which hinders the prompt action of the Powers who are now simply looking on these poor islanders at war, with as much sense and reason as a crowd of men look upon a couple of boys fighting—the Germans backing one side and the British and Americans sympathising with the other. How it will end, of course, it is impossible to say. But it ought to be ended promptly. If no other course were open, the natives had better be allowed to fight it out among themselves, without interference. A second course would be to hand over the Government to Germany and let her bring the dispute to an end promptly. Or the island might be left to a committee of the Powers, as hitherto. The situation is about as unsatisfactory as it well can be, and for the sake of her own subjects and the work they have done in the islands, and even still more

for the credit of her name, Great Britain ought to take immediate action to end the difficulty.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

To-day's issue will be found our fortnightly mail summary to be despatched by the Orient Company's steamer Iberia. The summary contains a digest of the principal events of the past fortnight, including matters political, social, general, and sporting, and religious, together with an abstract of the proceedings in connection with the mining strike at Newcastle, and the state of the labour market. A list of the births, deaths, and marriages of the fortnight is also given.

The Legislative Council held a short sitting yesterday, and it showed some attention upon the Sydney Hydraulic Company's Bill. The West Maitland Cattle Saleyards Bill was read the third time and returned to the Legislative Assembly.

On 13 questions with which the business paper of the Legislative Assembly commenced yesterday having been asked and answered, Mr. Melville obtained leave for the select committee appointed to inquire into the Bull Colliery Disaster Fund Bill to sit during any adjournment of the House. This means that whereas the ordinary custom is for select committees to sit only on such days as the House meets upon, namely, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, this particular committee, being anxious to finish its business as early as possible, is permitted to sit on Monday, Friday, or even on Saturday if it thinks fit. Papers were then laid on the table by Ministers, and next came questions without notice, as usual. In reply to Mr. Melville, Sir Henry Parkes stated that he had received a report respecting the searching of houses for alleged rioters at Wallend, which stated that the duty was performed with as much consideration as was possible under the circumstances. Mr. Melville remarked that that was the report which he had received, but that he was not satisfied with it, and that he was anxious to see the report of the police, but that he was not prepared to do so without notice, as usual. In reply to Mr. Melville, Sir Henry Parkes stated that he had received a report respecting the searching of houses for alleged rioters at Wallend, which stated that the duty was performed with as much consideration as was possible under the circumstances. Mr. Melville remarked that that was the report which he had received, but that he was not satisfied with it, and that he was anxious to see the report of the police, but that he was not prepared to do so without notice, as usual. In reply to Mr. Melville, Sir Henry Parkes stated that he had received a report respecting the searching of houses for alleged rioters at Wallend, which stated that the duty was performed with as much consideration as was possible under the circumstances. Mr. Melville remarked that that was the report which he had received, but that he was not satisfied with it, and that he was anxious to see the report of the police, but that he was not prepared to do so without notice, as usual.

Two messages were received from the Legislative Council, one stating that permission had been given to the Hon. John Davies to attend the committee on the making of roads at Lismore and Hout-Sutherland, the other returning the West Maitland Cattle Sale Yards Bill with amendments. Sir Henry Parkes moved the resolution standing in his name respecting the appointment of colonial Governors. The resolution commences with an assurance of the loyalty of the members of the Legislative Assembly. It then expresses satisfaction with the selection of the present representative of her Majesty, and affirms that no person in the future should be appointed Governor who has not had experience in the conduct of public business in high political office, or the Imperial Parliament; further, that in future the Government of the colony should be informed of any intended appointment to the office of Governor before such appointment is finally made. The Premier disclaimed any desire to weaken the relations between these colonies and the mother country. He thought it would be ungracious if they did not point out that they had no objection to the selection of that gentleman in his own colony. In regard to the appointment of Sir Henry Blake as Governor of Queensland, he considered that the previous career of that gentleman did not warrant his appointment to so high an office. Such appointments should be confined to public men with such qualifications as he had indicated; and it was only a reasonable thing that the colony should be informed of any intended appointment to the office of Governor before such appointment is finally made. In this resolution he did not ask the House to take any sudden and unnecessary leap, but simply to give consistency to the principle of self-government, which must be alive among us; and the aid as was in strict consistency with the conditions of our national life.

Mr. DUNN, as leader of the Opposition, seconded the motion of Sir Henry Parkes. At the same time he objected to the paragraph referring to the present Governor. Mr. Garin considered this a very important motion, but thought more time should have been allowed for its consideration. Mr. Buchanan congratulated himself and the National party on the shape things were assuming at the present time. He strongly advocated the separation of this colony from the mother country. He moved an amendment affirming that as a free people we ought to have the power of appointing our own ruler. Mr. Fletcher warmly supported the resolution, and asked what had separation to do with a question of this kind. Mr. Garland approved of the resolution, but thought more time should have been allowed to consider the matter. Mr. Reid spoke at some length. He could not vote against the resolution, though he did not approve of the third part of it, which was in the interests of the Imperial authorities, and against the interests of the colony. It would practically place the appointment of the Governor in the hands of the Government of the day, and would relieve the Home Government of their responsibility. If the Governor proved an unsuitable one, the Imperial authorities would turn round and say we had chosen him ourselves.

Mr. WISE supported the resolution of Sir Henry Parkes, as he looked upon it as a step towards the complete independence of the colony. We were no longer Governor free from the influence of the Colonial Office, a man of large experience, absolute independence, vigorous judgment and bold expression, able to represent to the department in London the views of the people here exactly as they present themselves to him. He looked upon this as a step towards a friendly separation, which was not only inevitable, but if it came peacefully and gradually, Mr. Walker spoke in favour of separation. Mr. Slattery supported the resolution, and suggested that the amendment should be withdrawn. Mr. McMillan was entirely in accord with the spirit of the resolution, as was also Mr. Lyne, Mr. Haynes, Mr. O'Hara, and Mr. O'Sullivan having spoken. Sir Henry Parkes replied, and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 12 to 10. The original motion was agreed to without division, and the House adjourned at 25 minutes to 1 o'clock.

Sir Henry Parkes, just before the Assembly rose at 25 minutes to 1 o'clock this morning, gave notice of his intention to move that for the remainder of the session Friday shall be an additional sitting day, Government business to take precedence of other business on that day. Mr. BROWN last night placed upon the table of the Assembly the report of the board appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the collision which occurred on the 27th October last at Fish River Tanks, on the Great Southern Railway. The accident resulted in one person being killed and eight injured. The total damage resulting from the collision was £1530. The board said that it was clear that the train had been stopped taking water, and was just in the act of starting when a collision occurred. Under any circumstances, the guard had ample time to perform his duty of working the signal. This duty he was clearly responsible for neglecting. But for the failure of duty on the guard's part, the accident might have been modified, or perhaps altogether averted. The collision, therefore, must be regarded as principally attributable to the guard's neglect to use the means which were at his disposal for the prevention of his train.

The Railway Commissioners, continuing their inspection of the railways of the colony, left Sydney by special train at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in order to traverse the Southern line. On this trip they will travel along the main line only as far as Goulburn, whence they will go westward to Murrumbidgee, and pass over the branch line running north to Blayney. They expect to be in Sydney again on Saturday morning.

Owing to the fact that the Premier has accepted an invitation to visit the district of Shoalhaven to-morrow,

the deputations which were to be received on that day will be received to-day instead. At 10.30 this morning the Sydney and Suburban Licensed Drivers' Protective Union will wait on Sir Henry Parkes with reference to the Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1888, and the election of a representative on the transit commission; at 12 noon a deputation will be received on the subject of the supply of water for Sutherland, Hurstville, Kogarah, Rockdale, Arncliffe, &c.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Railway Commissioners to run a direct Sunday train from Singleton, on the Northern line, to Sydney. The train will be despatched from Singleton commencing next Sunday week at 2.30 p.m.; will leave Newcastle at 5 p.m., and arrive in Sydney at 10 o'clock the same night. This train, it is expected, will be much availed of by business people wishing to be in the metropolis on the Monday.

The Tender Board in connection with the Department of Public Works sat yesterday, and opened the following tenders:—Erection of bridge over Goolamang Creek, on the road from Jiggi to Nimbin, four tenders, lowest H. Denning, £1007 17s. 3d.; supply of steel plates at Fitzroy Dock for the tug Dione, two tenders, J. Kirkland and Co. at schedule price, and Jas. Dunn and Co. £165 10s., to be referred for report; construction of steam wharf for the ferry at the Spit, Middle Harbour, three tenders, lowest Foster and Minty, £1487 9s.; supply of fittings for Macleay Museum, Sydney University, eight tenders (two informal), lowest Hulton Brothers, Limited, each at £36 7s. 6d.; construction of wharf, &c., Bonthairbour, Wilson's Creek, Richmond River, four tenders (two informal), lowest Arthur Davis, £115 15s.; erection of post and telegraph office at Crookwell, 10 tenders, lowest Henry Ford, £1525.

According to instructions from the Chief Inspector of Public Watering Places (Mr. Gillatt), the site of the new rush at Tomingley has been visited by Mr. J. W. Boulton, one of the district inspectors, with a view of ascertaining the means of water supply. Mr. Boulton reports that there are about 400 men and 100 horses at the rush, and that the water supply is not from the Hogan River, from a spring at Tomingley, and from a tank in the neighbourhood. The rush is a large one, and the demand, and no hardship has yet occurred except as regards the price, which is 1s. 8d. per week, or 3d. per bucket retail. From present observations, Mr. Boulton says there is nothing to warrant a rush, but he adds that the field has not yet been fully tested. He does not think water could be got from wells, as the depth is too great, one shaft having already been sunk without water being reached. He considers that whatever is done to provide water for domestic purposes it should be in the form of a dam or tank. People should be discouraged from going to Tomingley, he says, as there is no water on the road from Dubbo till within a mile of Tomingley.

A rather serious accident occurred to Mr. Arch. Fraser, Under-Secretary for Justice, on Tuesday afternoon. This gentleman, with Mr. G. Delahay, D.S.M., had been inspecting the temporary premises of the Central Police Court in Castlereagh-street, and on coming along their inspection they proceeded in a cab along Pitt-street. When near Goulburn-street the horse took fright, and the vehicle collided with a cart precipitating the two gentlemen upon the footway. Mr. Delahay received a few slight bruises, but otherwise was not seriously injured. Mr. Fraser, however, was not so fortunate, as his back and the base of his head were severely injured, and he will be compelled to keep indoors for a few days.

It was the Full Court yesterday the only case disposed of was that of Jordan V. Wilson, in which the plaintiff sought to have the verdict set aside. The action, which was for slander, was tried at the last Grafton Circuit Court, and was brought in respect of certain letters written by defendant as to the destruction of plaintiff's house by fire. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, and plaintiff now applied for a rule nisi for a new trial. The Court refused the rule, being of opinion that the letters complained of were written upon a privileged occasion. The next case was the defendant's appeal in the action Davies and another V. the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in which plaintiffs in July last recovered upon two policies of insurance. The arguments were not concluded when the Court rose.

In the District Court yesterday Mr. J. M. Curtis drew attention to the great inconvenience which was caused to the members of the profession and to the parties engaged through the delay in the trial of cases. He pointed out that in the afternoon, owing to a number of unimportant matters which had to be dealt with previously, the first case was not concluded until nearly half-past 4 o'clock. His Honor proceeded to call the next case on the list, when Mr. Curtis pointed out that in nearly every instance members of the profession arranged their consultations and other professional business on the assumption that the Court would not deal with any new matter after the usual adjournment hour of 4 o'clock, and that where that practice was departed from without any previous intimation having been given, both clients and counsel were likely to be put to considerable inconveniences. In the circumstances, his Honor acceded to the application for a postponement of the case which gave rise to the remarks.

The trial of Louis Collins for the alleged murder of her first husband, Charles Andrews, at Bonan, on February 2, 1887, was continued yesterday before his Honor, Mr. Justice Innes, at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Lusk addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the accused, and Mr. Heydon also addressed the jury on behalf of the Crown. His Honor concluded his summing up at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and the jury then retired to consider their verdict. At 5 o'clock they returned into Court, and the foreman stated to his Honor that there was no chance of a verdict being agreed upon. They then retired until 9 o'clock, at which hour they were still unable to arrive at any decision upon the case, and were consequently locked up for the night.

Two cases dealt with at the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday were not of a very important character. William Goff pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing from the person, and received a sentence of three years' imprisonment, with hard labour. John Moffatt, charged with having indecently assaulted one Hannah Dennis, was acquitted. A man named Edward Hamilton St. George was acquitted upon a charge of child desertion, and a man named Hector Browne was acquitted upon a charge of having unlawfully attempted to influence a jurymen sworn at an inquest on the body of one Bridget Yates, at Ennis, on August 8, 1888. The jurymen, John Chapman, who had been found guilty of breaking and entering a shop and stealing, received a sentence of eight years' penal servitude.

The following is the report for the week ending 17th November of the number of pauper patients under treatment in the metropolitan hospitals:—Government Hospital:—Coast Hospital: Remaining in on November 10, 1888, 133 males, 41 females; admissions, 25 males, 16 females; discharges, 22 males, 15 females; deaths, 4 males, 1 female; number remaining, 137 males, 47 females. Sydney Hospital: Remaining in on November 10, 1888, 71 males, 49 females; admissions, 14 males, 2 females; discharges, 10 males, 4 females; number remaining, 75 males, 47 females. Prince Alfred Hospital: Remaining in on November 10, 1888, 46 males, 27 females; admissions, 17 males, 10 females; discharges, 10 males, 3 females; deaths, 1 female; number remaining, 53 males, 33 females.

## THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ASSOUAN.  
 (BY CABLE.)  
 (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.  
 In consequence of the threatening attitude of the rebel Arabs in the Sudan, a force of 600 British infantry has been ordered to proceed from Cairo to Assouan.

## A FASHIONABLE GAME.

Tennis, without doubt, has become as fashionable as it used to be a healthy game. Indeed young people who cannot play are looked upon as lacking a part of modern education. Leicester and Co., Limited, are experts at the game, and have the best of everything required, at the cheapest rates. (ADVS.)



## SHIPPING REPORTS, &amp;c.

The New South Wales Government recently purchased screw steamer Joseph Garner from Mr. Francis Buckle. She was duly registered at the Customs yesterday. Garner was built in 1885. She is a smart craft of 21 and 14 tons register tonnage. She is 49ft. long, 11ft. 6ft. depth of hold. The engine is equal to 12-horse diameter of the cylinder is 10in., with a 12in. stroke. The ship Bismarck was towed to a discharging berth wharf yesterday.

The ship Silverhorn has cleared at Melbourne for Lj. Ho entered ap. at Melbourne (or Sydney).

The steamer *Port Augusta* yesterday left Newcastle don via Melbourne. She loaded there some 125 tons of wool and sundries.

The steamer *Allowrie* left Eden at 8 a.m. on the 21st. Experienced fine weather and north-east winds, a Sydney Heads at 8.45 a.m. yesterday. Cargo: 237 bales skins, 32 kgs 730 cheese, 57 cases eggs, 12 bags bacon, 72 bales skins, 30 bags cattle feed, 200 cases malmesbury horse, 25 cases sundries.

The China Navigation Company's steamers *Tai*

[illegible]

The detention of shipping at the port of Melbourne the following comment from a shipbroker at San Francisco:—That it is a difficult matter to get large ships to load for Melbourne detention in getting a berth is far too long, and excessive charges will not allow of demurrage being given.

The sailing ship detained there since last July, delayed since August, 11 since September, and the presence of the ship at the port.

The Sailer (s), last seen outward yesterday morning.

The detention of shipping at the port of Melbourne has been a matter of some interest to the public. It is difficult to get large ships to load for Melbourne. The difficulty is not only in getting the cargo, but also in getting the cargo to the port. The difficulty is not only in getting the cargo, but also in getting the cargo to the port.

The ship Brilliant, after a lengthened spell in the straits, is now on its way to the north, and is expected to arrive in a few days.

The Swedish bark Lae, 728 tons, of Helsingborg, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She was then about north of Twofold Bay.

The ex-steamship Ouida, now at Melbourne, has been

The ship *Northern Empire* has entered out at Moll Newsome.

The first-class iron German barque Papowa, now in  
has been fixed by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. to lo

The steamer *Rosedale*, Captain M. Prendergast, Manning bar at 9.30 a.m. on November 20, and arrive

5.30 a.m. yesterday. Cargo : 1289 bags maize, 63 hind  
15 coops poultry, 117 cases eggs, 5 bags bacon, 4 bales  
bags potatoes, 56 bags oysters, 3 cases fish, 3 cases  
sundries.  
The ship Glenalvon will be towed to Newcastle to-night  
Mr. G. J. Waterhouse has placed the Lions on the  
Townsville.  
The Swedish barque Ornen, at Melbourne from Ge  
to load shale at Sydney for Rotterdam.  
The North German Lloyd steamer Salier left Suva

The splendid facilities and the perfect appliances at command of Mort's Dock and Engineering Company at

have, on numerous occasions, been favourably commended in the same connection it may be mentioned that the late Barrumbest, of Moersa, Huddart, Parker, and Co., was docked there on Tuesday morning last, and was floated on Wednesday at noon. In the brief interval, she received no fewer than four coats of paint. The Lord Lynnhurst will be cleaning to-day, and the A. U. S. N. steamer Bullfinch will be next. The steamer Wralah is at present on the stocks, and the steamer Temki will go on for painting to-day.

**THE GEORGE NOBLE.**  
After a protracted absence of nearly six months from the three-masted schooner George Noble, owned by Chong and Co., returned yesterday from her trading cruise to the islands of the Gilbert group. The group in question lies between the borders of east and west longitude, and extends from the equator, a portion of the group being in each hemisphere, the northern and southern. The schooner left here in the morning after a most comprehensive overhaul in port, and is expected to return to the city in a few days.

Ellie's group was made on the passage down, and a ship was shaped there, but nothing of consequence. Copra, the staple product of these islands, the report of a bad season, and the fact that the Ellice group foreboded no good for business on Gilbert Islands. Nukunow, the first island of the Gilbert group, was touched at was made on July 9, and it was ascertained that a fearfully dry season had been experienced, abundance of coconuts, which was to be seen on all sides in the dwarfed groves and cocoanuts. The bulk of the nuts are described as being larger than apples. The schooner visited all the copra

and the islands of the group, numbering some twelve or but scarcely any copra was procurable. Hoping that it might be possible to collect some of the natives a little time to collect in all the available cargo could be picked up. Captain Evans made a sea through the group, finishing up at Hutarua on the 27th ultimo. The experiment was not attended with success. Not a third of the vessels in the group could be gathered, and as the weather was so bad and had practically put an end to the industry of entangling the natives in the shape of a course back to Sydney, it was decided to wait for a more favourable weather, resuming on the home run.

What is believed to have occurred about a fortnight three-masted schooner *George Noble*, of Sydney, arrived at the southward of Clarence Heads was made last, the weather southerly weather to port. Her cargo about 80 tons of copra, and some small sundries, a whales' tooth, and beche de mer. Captain Evans brought of a wreck at the group, some particulars of which elsewhere.

Island named Tarawa, in the Gilbert group, was the unknown vessel upon the outgoing coral reefs. The time by the natives at about 14 days prior to the schooner's that would make it about the last of August last. A three-masted wooden vessel was seen approaching off the island. There was little or no sail, but such as she had was set to a fine breeze, before she was running, and to the not surprising puzzled wonder of the natives ashore was heading, not towards the entrance straight for the reef itself, as though being deliberately

to destruction. The excitement of the islanders first supposed to have been at a high pitch when, in defiance of complete indifference to the signaling, the ship, with a warning from the shore the moment the first crash of the shelling reef, to the islanders bewildered perplexity, forced savages to no ship-reckless mariners were seen to rigging, or attempt to save themselves. Doubtless, he supposed the natives would not have been slow to catch and get out to the reef. It was, however, quite that the ship had been previously abandoned. A very small, dashing, upon the coral breaker water

break the vessel up, and pieces of floating age were soon after scattered upon the shore. Of pieces were picked up by the islanders—one, a board, was painted the letters K—TERRES. The last name was intact, but before the K the board was short. On the other piece of wood, which was also a piece, was the word ROCK, evidently but the portion. The only articles reported to have been washed ashore of the nature of the vessel's cargo were an immense number of kerosene cases. It was also ascertained that the

neither cables nor antennas on board. Captain Smith's blue whatever beyond what is given above could be the information in possession of the natives, and where of the vessel was will therefore have to be gathered. Fragmentary words are quoted. The whereabouts of or what their whereabouts has been, is even more difficult to ascertain. Some time has been, is even more difficult to ascertain. Some time has been, is even more difficult to ascertain. Some time has been, is even more difficult to ascertain.

size of the vessel was 1000 to 1200 tons.

**THE COSTA RICA PACKET.**

At the end of a spell of nearly three months, the whaling bark Costa Rica Packet is again ready for sea. Carpenter takes with him about 40 hands all told to his fitted barque with the rich treasures of the deep, in black and sperm oil. While the barque has been in owners (Messrs. Burns, Philp, and Co.) have had thorough seagoing order. Her five beautifully made

built by Mr. Hayes, of Hainaim, have been put in order, the two 400-gallon boilers are in readiness to massos of whale blubber, and the harpoons, t and the other gear are in position ready for immediate use. The first of the cetaceous species she chances to find. Like all whaling cruises, the duration of the trip is determined by the success of the whaling. Captain Rica Packet will depend upon the measure of success in sighting and capturing whales. It may extend over 12 to 18 months, but it will not be Captain Carpenter's is not back in port again in six months.

### A FORMIDABLE CRUISER.

In a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Ordnance Commission last week, Lord Armstrong made an important contribution to the discussion now proceeding as to the form of fighting cruiser best adapted for protection to the commerce, more particularly upon the coast. Lord Armstrong took credit to his firm for being the first to recognize the important role which protected cruisers were to play in any naval war of the future. Beginning with the first protected cruiser built for the Chilean

month, they had launched a series of vessels of each preceding improvements on its predecessor, the *Premonte*, a vessel just built for the Italian Government. The displacement of the *Premonte* is only 2500 tons, yet will be 21 knots, equal to 24 miles an hour, and the range of her bunkers is sufficient to enable her to steam 6 miles at the most economical speed without re-coal. It is in her offensive power that her proudest boast is most decided. In addition to a complete torpedo armament of 100 shells and 2 Nordenfledts

and a run compass. She carries an armament of six 6-in. and six 4½-in. guns. Elswick firms improved masts. She will be capable of fighting against an adversary in a given time twice the weight and shell that could be fired by the largest war vessel

The Long Nose Point railway station and extension Estate. This means business for Leichhardt, also land to be sold by Hardie and Gorman on Saturday week. 10 per cent. deposit, balance monthly, 2, or 5 years, Torrens' title.







**METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AND MAP FOR NOVEMBER 21, 1888.**

**TWO LADIES** anxious to dispose of Boarding-House—  
Cash at once for furniture, or clients found to take over  
business; no delay; prompt cash. E. FRENCH, 124, Phillips  
street, near Hunterstreet.

**BOOK SALE.** Restaurant, 3 years' lease, cash £250, full  
stock and trade. Apply Cafe, Herald Office.

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**Drapery, Haberdashery, &c**  
**EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY**  
of  
**REAL LACES,**  
valued  
at  
about  
£2500,  
**TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS,**  
being  
an  
**EXTENSIVE SHIPMENT**  
of  
**SPECIAL**  
and  
**RARE DESIGNS,**  
sent by a  
**CONTINENTAL LACE MERCHANT**  
to the  
**MILBOURNE EXHIBITION.**

**DAVID JONES and COMPANY**  
having secured the  
**WHOLE of the VAST STOCK of PARCEL,**  
consisting of  
Cuffs, Handkerchiefs  
Pietras, Laces  
Shawls, Scarfs,  
and  
Parasol Covers,  
will  
**SUBMIT THE SAME**  
to their  
**PATRONS and the PUBLIC**  
on  
**MONDAY MORNING NEXT,**  
at  
**CONTINENTAL PRICES.**

**LACES**  
so  
**RARE and EXQUISITE**  
in  
**DESIGN**  
have never before been imported,  
and afford an opportunity to Ladies  
to procure  
**HEIRLOOMS**  
of  
**Matchless Beauty and Intrinsic Value.**

Among this  
**MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION**  
of  
**REAL LACES**  
are many specially suitable for  
**BRIDAL DRESSES**  
and  
**SUPERIOR ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS.**

Inspection is Specially invited.

**FREE.**

COLLARS in  
REAL LUCHERS and  
POINT DE GAZE  
LACES. } Specially Selected  
Dentura,  
from  
\$16 6d to 8 guineas.

HANDKERCHIEFS in  
Point de Gaze,  
Point d'Esperance,  
and Real Duchesse LACES. } These are Gems in Dugds  
and Fimils,  
from  
3 to 8 guineas each.

LACES and FLOUCINGS  
in Point de Gaze,  
Point d'Esperance,  
and Real Duchesse. } These are Superbly Delicately  
and Exquisitely Woven,  
ranging in price from 10s 6d  
per yard to 24s per yard.

Point de Gaze  
and  
Duchesse Lace  
PARASOL COVERS. } Triumphs beautiful  
Trafic and sail  
in Lace Work,  
£170 each.

Fichus, Scarfs, and Shawls,  
in  
Rare and Beautiful Designs.

These Unrivalled GOODS will be  
DISPLAYED  
on  
MONDAY MORNING NEXT.

on Applique  
Curtain  
R.R.—You see  
have visited  
D A C  
TWO PO  
THERE—  
near B  
ON Saturday  
Evening the  
German will dispo  
on the easy terms  
persons are all

DAVID JONES and COMPANY,  
Gloves and Lace-makers,  
opposite the Central Post Office,  
GEORGE-STREET,  
Sydney.

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**THE CITY COAL COMPANY,**  
ENGINE-STREET, HAYMARKET,  
having a LARGE STOCK of COAL on hand,  
are prepared to execute orders for large and small quantities.  
Immediate Delivery.

**C O A L . C O A L . C O A L**

The New South Wales Steam and Coal Company, Limited, are  
five immediate delivery of LARGEST COAL on hand, from their  
Bartley Vale Colliery, or from their Vaux, Tilman-street, China.  
All particulars at the Company's Office, 102, Clarence-street.

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**Business Proposals, &c.**

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**IMPORTER,** 231, Lower George-street.

**OIL-SKIN CLOTHING**, best in the world; Waterproof sheeting, 36 yards; Call's Horse-clothes cheap.  
**GOLDSMITH'S PATENT**, Contractor, Manufacturer of Oil-skin Clothing, etc., 231, Lower George-street.

**RIGGOLD & Co's**, few shawlings only, ditto for Ladies' Government Contractors, General Outfitters and Manufacturers, 231, Lower George-street.

Established 1852.

**OILED Canvas Rick Cars**, thoroughly waterproof, durable, light, and cheap. — Golden-stein, 231, L. George-street.

**BABIES' Carriages and Invalids' Rocking Chairs** for Sale or Hire; Boys' Velocipedes, Working Horses, &c. Repairs repaired or exchanged. — JAMES WATSON, Sole Importer and Underwriter, 10, Market Street, near Bank.

**MANN'S SAFE** for SALE, on stand, with double drawers. Apply 24, King Street West.

**FOR SALE**, Plumber's or Carpenter's Machine, Lead Wagon, Gas Engine, wheel of parts. — J. DANKS and SON, 36, Pitt-street.

**PENNY RAILROAD**, 36, Pitt-street. Apply

<p><b>SALE OF</b>  <b>LOT OF EMPTY CANS for SALE, cheap.</b> Apply          Jas. Hood and Co. 7, Wynard-street.</p> <p><b>COUNTING</b>, held, nearly new, 10ft. long; also two sets          Scales and weights. 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.</p> <p><b>TWO LADIES</b> anxious to dispose of stoneware. Lonsdale-street, near the Custom-house.</p> <p><b>WANTED</b> for furniture, or other business, a good, steady, and reliable man. Apply to J. T. and J. W. Robinson, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, </p>
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<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>E</b>	"Paragon" cooking top-day. new top plate, \$1 deposit.	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	to Hamilton, \$1000.00.
<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	several small iron safes, one and burglar proof, low figure. Herman, 1014 Pitt-st.	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	at the State
<b>M</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>P</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>				

**S** PANIEL, 4 months old, for SALE, payable \$1 price,  
franklin, Mass., near New Bedford, Paramount.  
**P** MIDGE'S PUPP, specially imported, nearly new, 24in.  
x 16in. Frank Blackley, 3 Spring-areet.

**C** PRE-BAKED PINE DUCK-EGGS for sale cheap  
A. E. Hamay, Lynn, Mass., 100 First St.

**F** AIRLY LAMPS.—Furnace Lamp, 1 lb. each.  
Furnacing LAMPS, 50c each. Ross 108.

**I** RON BACK for SALE, very strong; price low if  
removed at once. J. Karp and Son, Charlestown.

**B** ORING RODS (Jap.)—Complete set of  
APRIL, sliding prices. A. F. Tutin, 5, Spring-st.

**D** THE SADDLE wanted, second-hand one (three horns).  
Particulars Side-saddle, Post-and-iron, King-size.

**E**LSMARCK EXTENSION ESTATE, Leichhardt,  
315 lots, Saturday next. Treat and German.

**M** ONSTER LAND SALE at RUSHBORO'  
MAINT.

**T** IPSET PRICES.—Carlton Land Sale, Next SATUR-

C DAY. see Auction Column. A. 25, morning







## CITY LAND IN O'CONNELL STREET

ROOMS, TO-MORROW. **ORDER OF SALE**  
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.  
TO be  
SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
at the Rooms, at 11.30 a.m.,  
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.  
**O'CONNELL-ST.** Splendid Building Site, 679, The  
O'Connell-street, adjoining

**CUMBERLAND-ST.**  
Two Cottages, Nos. 60 and 61, on the  
side, near Argyle-street. In a desirable  
Estate.

**HYDE PARK.**  
Dwelling No. 53, Stanley-street  
between Yurong and Ruler streets.

**DARLINGHURST.**  
Large Block of Land, over 3 roods,  
Maroon-street, together with Cottage  
Residence thereon.  
Block of Land fronting street known  
as the sewer at lower end of street.

**GLENMORE-ROAD.** Large Block of Land on Dufferin Estate, between Brimington and Garraun streets.

**CHIPPENDALE.** 2 Houses, Nos. 23 and 25; also Cottage No. 27, Banks-street.

**ELIZABETH BAY,**  
Potts Point. City Dwelling in Ithaca-road of Elizabeth Bay-road, Macleay Estate Leasehold.

**WOOLLAHRA.** Freehold Cottage, No. 13, Waverley-road, opposite Centennial Park.

**WAVERLEY.** Allotment, Blenheim House, street of

**MANLY BEACH.** Subdivision Block, 10 acres, known as Farrell's paddock, fronting Main Harbour-road, &c., &c., just beyond the Kangaroo. Mortgage sale.

**NEUTRAL BAY.** Terrace of 3 Cottages, also detached Cottage, Phillip-street, Parramatta Estate.

**MOSSMAN'S BAY.** Lot 3, Stuart and Harnett's first and division, on Military-road.

**LONGUEVILLE.** Water-frontage Block, extending low

**NORTH ANNANDALE.** To Lucretia avenue.  
Allotment 18, sec. 25, Young-street  
adjoining Victoria Hotel, corner  
Collins-street.

**CAMPERDOWN.** 2 roads 29 perches, Gordon-street  
off Pyrmont Bridge-road, near Penn  
mains-road.

**SUMMER HILL.** Terrace of 4 Cottages, Regent-street  
corner of Bartlett-street. Mortgage  
sale.

**PARRAMATTA.** Cottage Residence, called West View  
McCord-street.

**BLACKHEATH.**  
O'Connell and Ordie streets, near the  
Park and main road.  
1 acre 1 rood 15 perches, Great and  
Wentworth streets, with small houses  
thereon.  
1 acre 1 rood 24 perches, corner  
Govett-street and another road.  
**ROCKDALE.**  
Allotment 26, section 19, O'Connell  
Estate, corner Harrow-road and Wash-  
ington-street.  
**GRANVILLE.**  
Lot 1, section 13, corner Russell and  
Eve streets.

**GRANVILLE.**  
Lot 24, Beames' subdivision, West  
ville-road.  
Lot 8, section 1, Lee's Estate, May  
street, close to station.  
Lot 21 to 24, section 2, Arthur and  
Evelham Estate.  
Lots 2, 6, and 7, section 1, ditto.  
**RICHARDSON and WRENCH,**  
**BYDE LAND SALE**  
**NEXT SATURDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.**

ON THE GROUND,  
at 2 p.m.

**GOODIN'S VALE ESTATE,**  
in  
125 VILLA SITER,  
on both sides of the Main Road.

Only 5 minutes' walk from  
**RYDE RAILWAY STATION.**

Either on application or Enquire of the

TERMS—30 per cent. deposit, balance 9 half-yearly payments  
6 per cent. per annum.

**FREE TRAIN TICKETS ON DAY OF SALE.**

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH.** (1000)

**BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.**

**TOWN OF MOSS VALE.**

The most valuable central unoccupied business block of land in this advancing town, being lot 1, section 1, of the Throsby Villa Estate, containing an area of 3 roads 15 parcels, known as the following from/sage:—

85ft. Wls. to the ARGYLE-ROAD.  
342ft. 3in. to ARTHUR-STREET.  
101ft. Wls. to THROSBY-STREET.

The above freehold land, occupying, without exception, the most valuable business position in Moss Vale, on the main road next to the railway bridge, close to the railway station, the banks, post and telegraph offices, &c.

TERMS.—Half cash, residue can remain at 6 per cent. Plan on view at the Rooms, or on application to R. H. BARRY, Auctioneer, Moss Vale. (141)

On Account and Bank of the Former Purchaser, Mr. George Wagg, Jun.

**CHOICE BUILDING SITE,** in an elevated central position being Lots 5 and 6, Section 2, of the Wyatt Subdivision having 80 ft. frontage to Browley-street, with a depth of 170 ft., between the properties of Messrs. W. H. Lindsay and D. Macintyre.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, November 30, at 11 o'clock,**

The above well-situated block of building land in the Town of Moree Vale.

Title—Torres's Act.  
 Terms—One-third cash, residue at 6 per cent.  
 Plan on view at the Rooms. (340)  
**A** **S** **H** **F** **I** **E** **L** **D** **S** **A**  
**AUCTION SALE, ON THE GROUND,**  
**at 3 p.m.,**  
**SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER.**  
 The

**QUEEN'S GROVE ESTATE,**  
comprising in all  
**THIRTY-EIGHT ELEVATED BUILDING and**  
**VILLA SITES,**  
subdivided as follows:—  
**SECTION 1.**—Twenty-two Allotments, Lots 7 to 10, 12 to 14, 16  
to 22, and 24 to 26, each having frontages of 30ft. to  
**PALACE-STREET** (north side), with depths ranging from  
150ft. to 175ft.  
**SECTION 2.**—Sixteen Allotments, Lots 1 to 6, 15 to 20, 22  
and 23, frontages ranging from 30ft. to 50ft. and to **HOL-**

\* \* The above CLEARANCE SALE of the well-known  
 QUEEN'S GROVE ESTATE, situated between the EDUCATION  
 PARK and WOODLANDS ESTATE, distant only 8 minutes from  
 the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, and in a highly improved  
 neighbourhood.  
 RECREATION RESERVE in the centre of the estate.  
 GAS AND CITY WATER at the property.  
 TERMS OF SALE: 10 per cent. deposit, balance by nine half-  
 yearly payments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.  
 Lithographs will be ready in a few days.

INSPECT before the day of Sale.  
 RICHARDSON and WRENCH,  
 (3542) Auctioneers.  
 A NEW DEPARTURE.  
 UPSET PRICES from 26s per FOOT.  
 CARLTON ESTATE, ILLAWARRA LINE,  
 FACING the RAILWAY STATION.

This Estate is Equi-distant between  
KOGARAH and HURSTVILLE  
(Kogarah is now the Favourite Suburb), and has  
THREE-QUARTERS of a MILE FRONTAGE  
to the RAILWAY LINE,  
Recently Opened Right Through to the  
ILLAWARRA DISTRICT.  
FOR SALE BY AUCTION, on THE GROUND,  
SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 P.M.

**T. R. SMITH will Sell.**  
**MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT THIS SALE.**  
It will be  
**THE SALE OF THE SEASON.**  
RAILWAY TICKETS will be issued FREE to those desiring to inspect this Property prior to Sale, so that they can judge for themselves, and see beforehand what they are going to buy.

The soil speaks for itself. The Gardens on the estate are sufficient proof to satisfy the most sceptical.

The SCENERY is unsurpassed, the land being higher than Kogarah.

By sinking only a few feet perfectly FRESH WATER is obtainable anywhere on the Estate.

TERMS:  
ONLY \$3 DEPOSIT.  
BALANCE 4s 6d PER WEEK, FOR \$100, or ABOUT 2s 6d PER LOT.

Buyers of more than one Lot pay  
ONLY \$2 DEPOSIT ON EACH LOT.  
SEASON TICKETS, 50 PER DAY.  
LIBERAL ASSISTANCE TO BUILD.  
TITLE—TORRENS'.  
Every Lot put up will be sold, no matter what it brings.  
The Company's Agent, Mr. Birrell, meets the 2.5 and 3.5 p.m.  
trains to show intending buyers the property.

trains from Sydney at Carlton station daily to Melbourne  
purchasers over the ground.  
Free rail tickets for inspection.

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**AUCTIONEER:**  
**T. R. SMITH, 33, PARK-STREET.**

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**VENDORS:**  
**THE MERCANTILE BUILDING, LAND, AND INVESTMENT CO., Limited,**  
**PARK and CASTLEMEADON STREETS.**

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EDWIN J. C. BRYANT, General Manager

Lithos ready, and will be forwarded on application.

FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FOUND IN SPECIAL COLUMN.

RUSHBROOKE.—Is marriage a failure? Solve the question and be a buyer at Rushbrooke on the 10th.

RYDE GREAT LAND SALE. Next Sat. 10th. 11.30. Richardson and Wrench. (Main)

1







**W**ANTED, exper. Laundress, also Housemaid. For

SYDNEY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SON,  
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